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Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the work of the Institute during 2005 and 2006.

Summary

The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in 2005 and 2006. It is submitted to the Commission for Social Development in accordance with the terms set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/126 of 1 August 1963, in which it is stipulated that the Board of the Institute should, inter alia, submit regularly to the Commission "a progress report on the work of the Institute".

UNRISD was established in 1963 with a mandate "to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth".

During the current reporting period, several UNRISD projects were concluded, including two major initiatives: Social policy in a development context; and the UNRISD report entitled *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*.

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A new phase of the research programme was initiated for the period 2005-2009, under which work focuses on social policy, poverty reduction and equity. Research is organized in six programme areas: social policy and development; democracy, governance and well-being; markets, business and regulation; civil society and social movements; identities, conflict and cohesion; and gender and development.

UNRISD issued 99 publications in 2005-2006. The Institute's website was redeveloped and positive growth trends in the number of visitors and full-text documents accessed indicate the importance of this mode of dissemination.

UNRISD core funding came from the voluntary contributions of six Governments in 2005 and 2006. The Institute also received project-specific contributions from the European Community, Governments, international agencies and foundations.

Of note on an institutional level during 2006 was an in-depth evaluation of the relevance, quality, impact and cost-effectiveness of UNRISD work for the period 1996-2005, carried out at the request of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the work of the Institute during 2005 and 2006

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is an autonomous research institute within the framework of the United Nations. It was established in 1963 with a mandate "to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth" (see ST/SGB/126 of 1 August 1963).

2. In the 43 years since UNRISD was established, its work has been guided by a wide understanding of social development, as that which aims to enhance people's material well-being, social cohesion, participation and social justice. UNRISD has undertaken applied research and made findings accessible to policymakers and the international development community. The Institute has participated actively in global conferences and summits, sponsoring events to encourage dialogue among policymakers within the United Nations system and beyond, donors, scholars and civil society organizations.

3. UNRISD promotes a multidisciplinary approach to social development research and places particular emphasis on the social impacts of development policies and the multiple factors and contexts that shape decision-making processes. It does so through the projects it carries out under its research programme, through the organization of events and through an outreach strategy that includes dissemination of research findings via a variety of publications that target different audiences, and the UNRISD website.

4. Research is carried out in collaboration with networks involving researchers in universities and research non-governmental organizations around the world. The majority of the researchers are from and/or based in developing countries. During the reporting period, over 200 researchers participated in UNRISD programmes or contributed to UNRISD publications.

5. As of 31 October 2006, a total of 18 regular staff were employed in Geneva: 11 Professional and higher category staff members, including the Director and Deputy Director, and 7 support staff members. Young scholars also participate in the UNRISD programme of work as research assistants and interns, and during the reporting period, over 30 individuals from 20 countries contributed in this way to the work of the Institute.

6. In 2005, UNRISD initiated a new phase of its research programme (2005-2009). Research carried out under projects during the previous phase was concluded and new projects were in various phases of design and implementation. More information on research activities is presented in section III. Publications issued by UNRISD or in conjunction with commercial and academic presses during 2005-2006 are listed in the notes at the end of the report.

II. Evaluation of the work of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1996-2005

7. UNRISD receives no funding from the regular United Nations budget and depends entirely on voluntary contributions from Member States, research foundations, United Nations agencies and other institutions, which periodically

conduct evaluations. Such an evaluation took place at the request of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency from April to September 2006. An evaluation team assessed the relevance, quality, impact and cost-effectiveness of the Institute's work for the period 1996-2005.

8. The evaluation found that UNRISD research has thematic cohesion and fosters an important interdisciplinary and cross-country comparative perspective. Research was found to be innovative at times, prepared to take on sensitive issues and important in stimulating debate and in mobilizing scholars from developing countries. According to the evaluation findings, UNRISD has promoted an alternative perspective and a different voice on development and has provided important inputs for the United Nations summit processes. On an institutional level, adequate quality control mechanisms were found to be in place, UNRISD was found to be cost-effective and its autonomy was found to be valuable and deserving of protection. Moreover, the evaluation found that UNRISD finances should be put on more secure and stable foundations and that overall funding should be increased.

9. While commending the Institute's impressive range and number of publications, the evaluation strongly recommended that UNRISD devote greater attention and effort to a dissemination strategy that would improve visibility and impact among certain constituencies. UNRISD recognizes the importance of taking steps to improve performance in this area and has undertaken a review of its dissemination activities. A revised strategy was being developed to reinforce mechanisms and redouble efforts to increase the visibility of UNRISD and impact of research results among key audiences.

III. Programme of research

A. 2005-2009 research agenda

10. UNRISD re-examines its research agenda periodically to ensure that projects are in line with contemporary development trends and concerns, that they form part of a coherent research strategy, and that they give attention to issues that are not being addressed adequately or sufficiently by other research networks associated with the United Nations system. In order to implement its research projects, the Institute must mobilize its own funding. It receives no money from the United Nations general budget and is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from Member States, research foundations, United Nations agencies and other institutions.

11. Within the Institute's broad remit to conduct research on social development, the 2005-2009 research agenda focuses on social policy, poverty reduction and equity.[1] UNRISD is examining the relationships between social, economic and political dimensions of development, and ways in which improvements in social institutions, social relations and social welfare affect not only human well-being, but also economic development and democracy.

12. Research under the 2005-2009 agenda is organized in six programme areas: social policy and development; democracy, governance and well-being; markets, business and regulation; civil society and social movements; identities, conflict and cohesion; and gender and development.

B. Social policy and development

13. UNRISD defines social policy as public policies and institutions that aim to protect citizens from social contingencies and poverty, and ultimately to enable them to strive for their own life goals. The research projects carried out under this programme explore the ways in which social policy can be a powerful instrument for democratic progress and economic development while, at the same time, pursuing intrinsic goals such as social protection and justice.

14. Four projects were in their concluding phase and three new ones were initiated in 2005-2006.

Social policy in a development context

15. This project, carried out from 2000 to 2005, involved approximately 140 researchers and explored a State-society nexus that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive. There were nine subprojects divided into two strands of research, regional and thematic. By 2005 all research had been completed in the regional subprojects (East Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, the Nordic countries and sub-Saharan Africa) and thematic subprojects (pro-poor macroeconomics, gender dimensions, democratization, commercialization of health care and water privatization). In 2005-2006, work focused on revision of manuscripts, publication and dissemination activities. Twelve publications were issued in 2005-2006.[2]

16. This research has yielded a number of insights into policy and institutional arrangements conducive to well-being and equality. For example, the prevailing view that social policy in developing countries should focus on the protection of vulnerable groups and poverty reduction is too narrow. As a key instrument for social and economic development as well as national cohesion, social policy should also be concerned with redistribution, production and reproduction. The contemporary preference for "targeting" social policy in developing countries is problematic, owing to often-limited administrative capacity and the fact that setting up institutions for targeting can undermine those designed for universal provision. Labour market policies are not simply instruments for the static efficient allocation of existing labour resources; they constitute an important arena for addressing issues of poverty, the realization of basic civil and social rights, and economic development. Education and health policies or land reform, for example, can serve a protective role and also contribute to both equity and growth. Of crucial importance is the need for policy coherence and the exploitation of synergies among different areas of the economy. Such synergistic relationships are not automatic, however. They require conscious design of both economic and social policies.

17. This research has attracted wide attention. For example, findings fed into a conference organized by the United Nations Children's Fund in Nepal in May 2006 of regional organizations and policymakers examining how social policy enhances Millennium Development Goal performance and contributes to equitable development. UNRISD work also featured prominently in the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay in February 2006, in which Ministers of Social Development from 13 countries participated.

Politics and political economy of HIV/AIDS

18. This research, which concluded in 2005, addressed frequently overlooked aspects of HIV/AIDS related to political economy factors. History is crucial for understanding how decades of public health initiatives have shaped capacities and knowledge to respond to the epidemic. Political factors and dynamics related to structural conditions and self-interest are also important in determining the timing and form of responses at the local, national and global levels. Activists need to be more concerned about long-term strategizing to exert pressure on and influence key decision-makers, and to reveal ways in which political interests can be advanced through care and prevention strategies. Policymakers should be aware of the relationship between HIV/AIDS, changing structural conditions and macroeconomic policies that impact development and poverty. However, most Governments have yet to reshape development plans and programmes to account for changes in skilled labour, employment and economic conditions. Four of the commissioned studies were published as Programme Papers.[3]

Community responses to HIV/AIDS

19. This project aimed to inform policy and programme development, particularly within State and civil society, on equitable and effective support to the community level in the prevention of risk of HIV and in mitigating the impacts of AIDS. Papers commissioned in 2004 were completed and, following receipt of new funding, three additional studies were commissioned on the Congo, Thailand and Haiti. All research was completed in 2006. A workshop was held in September 2005, with invited participants from United Nations agencies, countries where the research had been carried out, academic and research institutions and civil society. The collection of studies was accepted for publication as a supplement of the journal *AIDS Care* (forthcoming (2007)).

Commercialization, privatization and universal access to water

20. This project, which concluded in 2005, explored different experiences of water service provision, focusing in particular on those involving active private sector participation. The project aimed to clarify the nature of the "efficiency and equity" trade-off apparently affecting the provision of water services in developing countries and to identify the institutional constraints to achieving universal access to water. Two studies commissioned under the project were published as Programme Papers[4] and the one on Argentina was forthcoming. An edited volume was being prepared. A new project, "Social policy, regulation and private sector involvement in water supply" (under the programme area "Markets, business and regulation") was carried out as follow-up to this project.

Poverty reduction and policy regimes

21. This flagship project (2005-2009) will contribute to debates and policy on poverty reduction by examining the role of social policy and the relationships among various types of policy regimes and institutions. Through this research, UNRISD aims to contribute to a better understanding of the necessity of policy coherence and to identify ways in which policies and institutions might work more synergistically to promote inclusive and equitable development. In 2005-2006, background documents were prepared in order to select eight countries/economies

for further study, terms of reference for the researchers were finalized and coordinators for the case studies were identified, as were scholars working on policy regimes and poverty reduction, who will be invited to the project's first workshop in early 2007. Countries that will be the subject of overview papers were also identified.

22. The findings of this research will feed into a report on poverty to be published by UNRISD in 2009. A draft outline of the report was prepared and revised, and the structure and chapter outlines of the report were identified.

Social policy index

23. Preliminary work was carried out on the construction of a social policy index. Of potential use to experts, policymakers and the general public, the social policy index is an input index measuring each country's priorities in terms of social policy. Data on social spending (education, health, housing and sanitation, social security) and taxation for over 130 countries were gathered. The index will also include indicators of social security and institutional efficiency. An issues paper was prepared and will provide the basis for discussion during a workshop to be held in December 2006.

Financing social policy

24. This project began in 2006. Research will examine the financial options for developing countries that aim to implement social policies in order to move towards societies that are economically productive, democratically anchored and socially inclusive; the role of external actors, policy models and ideologies; how vertical and horizontal inequalities are addressed through revenue and expenditure structures; and specific challenges to financing social policies for crisis States and (post-) conflict societies. Sub-projects will also deal with issues of taxation, social security, pension funds, mineral rents and remittances.

25. A background paper outlining the broad framework for research activities and an annotated bibliography were prepared, and research collaborators and paper writers were being identified.

C. Democracy, governance and well-being

26. During 2005-2006, there was a transition to this new programme on democracy, governance and well-being, under which research seeks to understand the constraints that new democracies face in improving citizens' livelihoods, social services and social protection.

27. One project from the previous reporting period was in its concluding stages, and two new projects were being developed.

Ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector

28. This research, carried out between 2002 and 2004, examined how ethnic cleavages and inequalities affect the constitution and management of the public sectors of 15 multi-ethnic democracies. Researchers collected data on the civil service, Cabinet, Parliament and party system, examined the rules that determined selection to these institutions, analysed whether the distribution of offices is

ethnically balanced or uneven and studied voter preferences in constituting these institutions. Work during the reporting period focused on processing case-study manuscripts for publication. Three books, three Programme Papers and one issue of *Conference News* were published.[5] The book on Trinidad and Tobago was the next title forthcoming in the series of 11 volumes being co-published with Palgrave Macmillan. An article entitled "Ethnic inequalities in the public sector: a comparative analysis" was published in the journal *Development and Change* in March 2006.

New research areas

29. In 2006, background work was carried out in view of developing new projects on organized groups and welfare development and politics of poverty reduction. These will provide inputs for the 2009 UNRISD report on poverty. The first project will examine the role of non-income factors related to social organization and mobilization, relations between interest groups and the welfare orientation of parties in Government in new middle-income democracies. The second project will examine the kinds of political incentives and arrangements that encourage low-income democracies to adopt pro-poor policies, focusing in particular on the sources, fluctuating levels and composition of public expenditures; governance conditionalities attached to external financing of anti-poverty strategies; and policy outcomes.

D. Markets, business and regulation

30. This new programme, developed during 2005 and 2006, examines three key areas: privatization and commercialization of public services; organized business and development policy; and business and poverty reduction. Case studies carried out under previous work on corporate social and environmental responsibility in developing countries were completed.

Social policy, regulation and private sector involvement in water supply

31. This project, carried out in 2005 and 2006, used statistical and econometric modelling to investigate the impact of private sector participation on access and affordability to water and sanitation services, especially for the poor. Seven case studies (Brazil; Burkina Faso; Colombia; England, Scotland and Wales; France; Hungary; and Malaysia) were carried out. The research findings reveal no pronounced difference between public and private provision in terms of access and affordability and point to the crucial role of social policies in ensuring that the most vulnerable have access to affordable and safe water. This is especially true for developing countries, where regulation may be difficult or ineffective. A methodology workshop was held in Geneva in September 2005 and the research findings were discussed at a multi-stakeholder meeting held in September 2006. An edited volume was being prepared, to be co-published in 2007 with Palgrave Macmillan.

Corporate social and environmental responsibility in developing countries

32. From 2001 to 2005, UNRISD carried out research on corporate social responsibility, and on market and business regulation. This work has documented

the contribution of voluntary initiatives, non-governmental or multi-stakeholder institutions and public-private partnerships. It cautions, however, that the dominant corporate social and environmental responsibility agenda has often ignored key developmental and regulatory issues. The participation of various developing country interests in consultative and decision-making processes associated with corporate social and environmental responsibility initiatives needs to be enhanced, public-private partnerships should be better integrated with developing country strategies and public policy frameworks, and there is considerable scope for greater complementarity of voluntary and legalistic, or new and traditional, regulatory approaches and institutions.

33. Three Programme Papers were published,[6] and the country report on South Africa was finalized and accepted for publication by the University of KwaZulu Natal Press (forthcoming (2007)). Research findings were disseminated through several events, including workshops and conferences organized by the European Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Helsinki Process and the Global Compact Learning Forum, as well as in three journals.

Organized business and development policy

34. Preparatory work was carried out in 2006 in view of developing a new project that will examine the role of business associations and other organized business interests in shaping government policy and models of development. The research will address two main questions. First, in a context where the international development community is calling on the private sector to support pro-poor growth and socially responsible enterprise, what role are business associations playing in this process? The second concerns the conditions under which social pacts involving State, business and other non-State actors, which are conducive to inclusive development, might re-emerge or be strengthened, and the role of business organizations in such processes.

Business and poverty reduction

35. Considerable efforts have been under way in recent years to engage the private sector, in general, and transnational corporations, in particular, in the mainstream poverty reduction agenda of the international development community. This project, which began in 2006, is studying the actual or potential contribution of companies via public-private partnerships, differential pricing, poverty-targeted philanthropy, ethical and fair trade, corporate social welfare, community projects, microfinance, and upstream and downstream linkages with microenterprises and the informal sector. A workshop on public-private partnerships for sustainable development, co-hosted with the Copenhagen Business School, was held in August 2006, and the first of three Programme Papers was published.[7]

E. Civil society and social movements

36. Under this programme, UNRISD has been exploring the complexities and potential for change inherent in global movements concerned with contemporary patterns of development and globalization. Under the 2005-2009 research agenda, research will be carried out on civil society activism against socio-economic

inequalities and deprivation; the evolution of global contestation, participants and movements; the interactions between policymaking processes and social activist movements; and the tension and potential intrinsic in broad-based alliances and institutional reform.

37. Two projects were ongoing under this programme in 2005-2006 and research was initiated in one new area.

United Nations world summits and civil society engagement

38. Civil society engagement with mainstream development institutions has increased substantially in recent years, and this has been particularly apparent in relation to the United Nations summits and conferences on global development issues since the early 1990s. This project, which commenced in 2003, has focused on the extent to which such events have been meaningful mechanisms and created favourable political space for increased civil society activism and advocacy.

39. In the 2005-2006 period, research teams completed analysis of data, survey results and other related documentary sources. The case studies on Brazil, China, Indonesia, South Africa and Senegal were completed, and the one on Chile was in the final stages. A paper on civil society and United Nations summits with a special focus on food and agriculture was also completed and a project synthesis volume was being prepared. An international colloquium was held in February 2006 to discuss the research findings.

40. Insights from this project and other work on civil society and social movements fed into a special journal issue on financial autonomy in social action, which was published in 2006.[8] Two Programme Papers were published and a Research and Policy Brief was forthcoming.[9]

Global civil society movements: dynamics in international campaigns and national implementation

41. This project began in 2004 and has looked at how global civil society movements actually fare in national and local contexts. Movements related to debt relief, international trade rules, global taxation, anti-corruption and fair trade/solidarity economy were assessed. The main activities included the preparation of a series of background and thematic papers, and case studies in five countries. Eight Programme Papers were published in 2005-2006 based on the background and thematic papers.[10] Case studies in Argentina, Bolivia, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey are nearing completion and a multi-stakeholder dissemination meeting was being planned to coincide with the World Social Forum in January 2007.

Social responses to inequalities and policy changes

42. This research project was developed in 2006 and is being carried out as part of a research network of seven European universities, jointly with the programme on markets, business and regulation. The project examines the nature of social contestation, activism and policy change related to a number of areas of macroeconomic policy and institutional reform. These include development aid, debt relief, trade and subsidy policy, privatization, corporate malpractice and corporate accountability. As this project is part of a pan-European programme of

research, the initial focus is on the activist-policy nexus in the United Kingdom and France. Two methodology and implementation meetings were held, in Rome and in Istanbul, in 2006.

F. Identities, conflict and cohesion

43. Identities affect patterns of exclusion and solidarity, and provide a basis for both social cohesion and conflict. This programme aims to assess how processes of development and social change, as well as public policies, shape identities. The programme focuses on the concepts of difference, citizenship and accommodation to stress the complexity of ethnic and national identities and reveal how such identifications evolve over time and are reconfigured by political and economic changes.

44. In the 2005-2006 period, four new projects were being developed.

Identity, power and the rights of indigenous peoples

45. This project examines the structure and interlocking nature of States, international organizations and transnational corporations, and analyses how these links impact on the identity, rights and livelihood of indigenous communities. A project proposal was prepared and accepted for funding, and work commenced with a methodology workshop in July 2006.

Religion, identity and business

46. This project will examine the impact of religious groups on multi-ethnic societies, by assessing whether the proselytization activities of these communities inevitably lead to social fragmentation and polarization, or if they can be a force for positive or progressive change in society. A project proposal was prepared and submitted to donors for funding.

Affirmative action, identity and conflict

47. This project will examine the outcomes of certain public policies introduced to reduce poverty. Proponents of "horizontal" policies argue that social and economic differences can be resolved by targeting those ethnic groups that are most in need of help. This project will study whether such an approach can be successful, or whether such policies may actually reinforce racial identities, thus consolidating and perpetuating ethnic differences that can, in the long term, hinder social cohesion. A project proposal was being prepared.

Minority groups, generational change and identity formation

48. This project will examine conflict involving young minorities in multi-ethnic societies. It aims to understand how processes of development, social change and public policies shape and influence identities and impact on social marginality, inequality and conflict. A project proposal was being prepared.

49. A manuscript based on a conference entitled "Ethnicity, Equity and the Nation: the State, Development and Identity in Multi-ethnic Societies", convened in Kuala Lumpur in August 2005, was completed and submitted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan.

G. Gender and development

50. For 2005-2009, projects on gender have been consolidated in this new programme. Gender inequalities in power are a persistent and integral feature of the modern world and its institutions — whether markets and macroeconomic flows; States, political parties and social movements; or the intimate sphere of family, household and community.

51. In 2005-2006, the main area of work under this programme involved the publication and dissemination of an UNRISD policy report on gender and development. Two new projects were also developed.

Gender equality: striving for justice in an unequal world

52. During the current reporting period, *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* was published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and 15 Occasional Papers were published.[11] The Chinese version of the report was under preparation. The English version of the report was launched in parallel with the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York in March 2005. UNRISD held other dissemination events at the Ford Foundation in New York, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency in Stockholm, the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa, the African Gender Institute in Cape Town, South Africa, the Graduate Institute for Development Studies in Geneva, the Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social, the United Nations Population Fund and the Argentine Congress in Buenos Aires, and the Town Hall of Paris. The research coordinator also presented the report at various externally organized conferences, seminars and meetings.

53. The UNRISD report has, in the words of one journal reviewer, provided "the most penetrating political economy analysis of the struggle for gender equality and women's rights". The report is being used in academic, media and policymaking circles. It has been commended in refereed journals, including *International Feminist Journal of Politics* (vol. 8, No. 3, 2006), *The European Journal of Development Research* (vol. 18, No. 1, 2006), and *Population and Development Review* (vol. 31, 2005). Within the United Nations system, UNRISD contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on women in development (A/60/162) and the UNRISD gender report is cited two times therein. The UNRISD gender report is also cited once in the report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/60/165); and twice by the Division for the Advancement of Women in the outcome document of an expert group meeting, entitled "Enhancing Participation of Women in Development through an Enabling Environment for Achieving Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women". Media coverage of the report includes *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (16 September and 6 November 2006), *Le Courrier* (17 January 2006), *Tribune de Genève* (17 January 2006), *Clarín* (12 May 2006) and *Buenos Aires Herald* (12 May 2006). The UNRISD report is on university reading lists in North America (Carleton University (Canada), Rice University, Tennessee State University, University of North Carolina, University of Washington, University of California-Davis (United States)); Europe (London School of Economics, University of Sheffield (United Kingdom), Università degli Studi di Bari and University of Modena (Italy)); and Africa (University of Ibadan (Nigeria)). The report is also being used in the preparation of a national Government gender and governance training course.

Political and social economy of care

54. A gender division of labour permeates the key institutions that organize care work: the family, the market, the public sector and the voluntary sector. Care work is interlinked with poverty and social exclusion. Responsibilities for the provision of unpaid care often limit the kind of paid work that the carer can undertake to jobs with low pay and few social protection provisions. Many families and individuals needing care suffer from poverty owing to the costs associated with purchasing it. And paid forms of care work tend to be low-status and low-paid. Legitimization of care — both recognition and valorization, whereby care work is not just regarded as a good for society, but policies are put in place to value it — can be effective means of fighting poverty and social exclusion. This research seeks to understand the public policy responses to the need for caring services, and the policy drivers.

55. A project proposal was prepared and funding secured. A research network composed of national research teams and an international advisory group was being put together. The first project workshop was scheduled for November 2006.

Religion-based politics and gender equality

56. This project will explore the social and political implications of religion assuming prominent and contested public and political roles, especially as far as democratic pluralism, gender equality and women's rights are concerned. A research proposal was completed and contacts were initiated with potential donors.

IV. Advisory work

57. UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, Governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and universities. This provides UNRISD with opportunities to make substantive contributions to the thinking and programmes of other institutions and groups based on the Institute's own expertise and research findings. During the reporting period, UNRISD staff members carried out advisory and consultancy activities on nearly 100 occasions.

V. Outreach: publications and dissemination

58. Through its outreach activities, UNRISD communicates the results of its research to the academic community, policymakers at the international, regional, national and local levels; civil society and the non-governmental sector; and the general and specialized media. The Institute uses a range of outputs relevant for and accessible to an ever-expanding audience. In-house publications, co-publications with internationally renowned publishers and the UNRISD website are the main outputs.

59. UNRISD issued 99 publications in 2005-2006: 15 books,[12] 48 Programme Papers,[13] 15 Occasional Papers,[14] four reports (one each in Arabic, English, French and Spanish),[15] 11 Research and Policy Briefs (three in English, four in French and four in Spanish),[16] two issues of *Conference News*,[17] three issues of *UNRISD News* (one in English, one in French and one in Spanish)[18] and its research agenda document (see footnote 1).

60. Research results were disseminated via the Institute's publications; in targeted mailings to a wide range of constituencies; through conferences, seminars and workshops organized by UNRISD and other institutions; in articles and interviews in specialized journals and general media outlets; through the participation of UNRISD staff in public events and via the UNRISD website.

61. In August 2006, UNRISD launched a redeveloped website (www.unrisd.org) — the fourth version of the site since 1996. It includes new features, such as RSS feeds, and has a new graphic design. Website statistics for January-December 2005 and January-October 2006 show, respectively, an average of 23,407 and 30,355 unique visitors per month. Particularly satisfying are the data on the numbers of full-text documents accessed, which increased to 133,780 in 2005. This number of downloads was reached in the first six months of 2006, with the total number of downloads for January-October exceeding 200,000. Over 10,000 publications were delivered via e-mail to users who chose this option. On average, 10 E-mail Alerts were released each month. On 1 January 2005, there were 4,520 subscribers registered for the UNRISD E-mail Alerts service and that number grew to 7,651 by October 2006.

62. From January 2005 to October 2006, UNRISD disseminated over 28,000 publications to 74 events in 35 countries around the world. These represented important opportunities to promote the visibility of the Institute at carefully targeted international and local events.

63. The future strategy for UNRISD dissemination will take note of the recommendation of the 2006 evaluation that these activities be strengthened in order to improve performance. Several key areas are being addressed in the new strategy, including formal procedures for outreach that are adapted to specific constituencies; increasing the frequency of publication of Research and Policy Briefs; building on the success of outreach via the UNRISD website; enhancing collaboration with co-publishers and continuing efforts to make books more affordable; revamping *UNRISD News*; making CD-ROMs a regular dissemination mechanism; designing and implementing a communication strategy for the 2009 UNRISD report on poverty; revisiting UNRISD mailing lists to achieve coherence and implementing systems to ensure long-term viability; and improving tracking, follow-up and data-gathering in support of evidence-based reporting requirements, focusing on achievements and contributions.

VI. Research assistants and interns

64. Young scholars participate in the UNRISD programme of work as research assistants and as interns, with interns spending two to three months (on average) at UNRISD, and research assistants a maximum of two years. They assist research coordinators in developing project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, and organizing research seminars and conferences. In the past two years, they also authored and co-authored papers, prepared, reported on and participated in conferences and carried out translation work. During the reporting period, over 30 research assistants and interns contributed to the work of UNRISD. They came from Angola, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

VII. Financial situation

65. The level of core funding received by the Institute for 2005 was US$ 2,645,695 and has been estimated at $2,801,800 for 2006. A comparison of the core funding for 2005 with that of 2004 reflects an increase of $204,887 and it is expected that there will be a further increase of $156,105 in 2006 as compared to 2005. The core income represents voluntary contributions made by six Governments in 2005 and 2006. The Institute also received contributions from the European Community, Governments, international agencies and foundations aimed at funding various projects. The level of such funding decreased from $1,438,560 in 2004 to $881,888 in 2005, while the funding pledged and due to be received in 2006 was $1,275,000. The main contributors to core funds were Sweden and the United Kingdom, making three-year pledges. Annual contributions to core funds were received from Finland, Mexico, Norway and Switzerland. Denmark made no contribution to core funds after 2004. During the reporting period, Sweden and Switzerland also provided project funding, while other major project-specific contributions were received from the European Community, the International Development Research Centre (Canada), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Ford Foundation and the United Nations Foundation.

66. Consolidated figures presented in the table below indicate that total UNRISD funding for 2006 has been estimated at $4,076,800, which represents an increase of 16 per cent with respect to 2005 and 5 per cent in relation to 2004.

UNRISD funding 2004-2006
(In United States dollars)

	2004	*2005*	*2006 (estimated)*
Core	2 440 808	2 645 695	2 801 800
Project	1 438 560	881 888	1 275 000
Total	**3 879 368**	**3 527 583**	**4 076 800**

Notes

[1] UNRISD, *Social Development Research at UNRISD, 2005-2009*, Geneva, 2006.

[2] Six books: Giovanni Andrea Cornia (ed.), Shahra Razavi and Shireen Hassim (eds.), Massoud Karshenas and Valentine M. Moghadam (eds.), Maureen Mackintosh and Meri Koivusalo (eds.), Olli Kangas and Joakim Palme (eds.) and Huck-ju Kwon (ed.); Research and Policy Brief No. 5 and five Programme Papers on social policy and development (Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25).

[3] Programme Papers on social policy and development Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30.

[4] Programme Papers on social policy and development Nos. 27 and 29.

[5] Three books: Niraja Gopal Jayal, Yusuf Bangura (ed.) and Florian Bieber; Programme Papers on democracy, governance and human rights Nos. 20, 22 and 24; and *Conference News* No. 16.

[6] Programme Papers on technology, business and society Nos. 15, 16 and 18.

[7] Programme Paper on markets, business and regulation No. 1.

[8] *Funding Social Change* (special issue of the journal *Development*).

[9] Programme Papers on civil society and social movements Nos. 17 and 18; Research and Policy Brief No. 6.

[10] Programme Papers on civil society and social movements Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

[11] Gender Occasional Papers 1-15 (see note 14).

[12] **Books**

–Giovanni Andrea Cornia (ed.), *Pro-Poor Macroeconomics: Potential and Limitations*. UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Yusuf Bangura and George Larbi (eds.), *Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries: Capacity Challenges to Improve Services*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Niraja Gopal Jayal, *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and the Governance of Public Institutions*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Yusuf Bangura (ed.), *Ethnic Inequalities and Public Sector Governance*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Shahra Razavi and Shireen Hassim (eds.), *Gender and Social Policy in a Global Context: Uncovering the Gendered Structure of "the Social"*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–*Funding Social Change*, special issue of the journal *Development*, vol. 49, No. 2, June 2006.

–Peter Utting, *Reclaiming Development Agendas*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Florian Bieber, *Post-War Bosnia: Ethnicity, Inequality and Public Sector Governance*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Massoud Karshenas and Valentine M. Moghadam (eds.), *Social Policy in the Middle East: Economic, Political, and Gender Dynamics*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

–Maureen Mackintosh and Meri Koivusalo (eds.), *Commercialization of Health Care: Global and Local Dynamics and Policy Responses*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

–K. B. Ghimire (ed.), *Civil Society and the Market Question*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

–Yusuf Bangura and Rodolfo Stavenhagen (eds.), *Racism and Public Policy*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

–Olli Kangas and Joakim Palme (eds.), *Social Policy and Economic Development in the Nordic Countries*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

–Ashok Swain (ed.), *Education as Social Action: Knowledge, Identity and Power*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

–Huck-ju Kwon (ed.), *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

[13] **Programme Papers on civil society and social movements**

No. 27 Heikki Patomäki, *Global Tax Initiatives: The Movement for the Currency Transaction Tax*, forthcoming December 2006.

No. 26 Nelson J. V. B. Querijero and Ronnie V. Amorado, *Transnational Civil Society Movements: The State of Anticorruption Efforts*, August 2006.

No. 25 Wendy Harcourt, *The Global Women's Rights Movement: Power Politics around the United Nations and the World Social Forum*, August 2006.

No. 24 Marco Giugni, Marko Bandler and Nina Eggert, *The Global Justice Movement: How Far Does the Classic Social Movement Agenda Go in Explaining Transnational Contention?*, June 2006.

No. 23 Catherine Agg, *Trends in Government Support for Non-Governmental Organizations: Is the "Golden Age" of the NGO Behind Us?*, June 2006.

No. 22 Alejandro Bendaña, *NGOs and Social Movements: A North-South Divide?*, June 2006.

No. 21 Donatella della Porta, *The Social Bases of the Global Justice Movement: Some Theoretical Reflections and Empirical Evidence from the First European Social Forum*, December 2005.

No. 20 Murat Yilmaz, *Le commerce équitable*, December 2005.

No. 19 Kléber B. Ghimire, *The Contemporary Global Social Movements*, August 2005.

No. 18 Mario Pianta, *UN World Summits and Civil Society: The State of the Art*, August 2005.

No. 17 Constanza Tabbush, *Civil Society in United Nations Conferences: A Literature Review*, August 2005.

No. 16, María Pilar García-Guadilla, *Environmental Movements, Politics and Agenda 21 in Latin America*, August 2005.

No. 15, Cyril I. Obi, *Environmental Movements in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Political Ecology of Power and Conflict*, January 2005.

Programme Papers on democracy, governance and human rights

No. 24 Abdul Raufu Mustapha, *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Nigeria*, November 2006.

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No. 22 Wolf Linder and Isabelle Steffen, *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Switzerland*, January 2006.

No. 21 Thandika Mkandawire, *Disempowering New Democracies and the Persistence of Poverty*, January 2006.

No. 20 Khoo Boo Teik, *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance in the Public Sector: Malaysian Experiences*, December 2005.

No. 19 Attila Ágh, Gabriella Ilonszki and András Lánczi, *Economic Policy Making and Parliamentary Accountability in Hungary*, November 2005.

No. 18 Francis Akindès and Victor Tapanou, *Le contrôle parlementaire de l'action gouvernementale en République du Bénin: une lecture sociologique*, October 2005.

No. 17 Zdenka Mansfeldová, *Economic Policy Making and Parliamentary Accountability in the Czech Republic*, October 2005.

Programme Papers on identities, conflict and cohesion

No. 11 Christopher Cramer, *Inequality and Conflict: A Review of an Age-Old Concern*, October 2005.

Programme Papers on Social Policy and Development

No. 30 Elisabete Inglesi with Ana Lucia Weinstein, Celi Denise Cavallari, Octavio Valente Junior and Glaury Coelho, *Implications of World Bank Financing for NGO and CBO Responses to HIV/AIDS in the South and Southeast of Brazil* [Portuguese version], forthcoming December 2006.

No. 29 María Angélica Alegría Calvo and Eugenio Celedón Cariola, *Historia del sector sanitario chileno: de la gestión estatal hasta el proceso de privatización*, forthcoming December 2006.

No. 28 Joseph Tumushabe, *The Politics of HIV/AIDS in Uganda*, August 2006.

No. 27 Laila Smith, *Neither Public Nor Private: Unpacking the Johannesburg Water Corporatization Model*, May 2006.

No. 26 Sandhya Srinivasan and Mini Sukumar, *Liberalization and HIV in Kerala*, April 2006.

No. 25 Olli E. Kangas, *Pensions and Pension Funds in the Making of a Nation-State and a National Economy*, March 2006.

No. 24 Carole J. L. Collins, *Mozambique's HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Grappling with Apartheid's Legacy*, February 2006.

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No. 22 Huck-ju Kwon, *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia*, September 2005.

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Programme Papers on technology, business and society

No. 18 Atul Sood and Bimal Arora, *The Political Economy of Corporate Responsibility in India*, November 2006.

No. 17 Momar-Coumba Diop, *Technologies, Power and Society: An Overview*, September 2005.

No. 16 Contributors: Manuel Riesco, Gustavo Lagos and Marcos Lima, *The "Pay Your Taxes" Debate: Perspectives on Corporate Taxation and Social Responsibility in the Chilean Mining Industry*, September 2005.

No. 15 Peter Utting, *Rethinking Business Regulation: From Self-Regulation to Social Control*, September 2005.

Programme Papers on UNRISD overarching concerns

No. 11 John Toye and Richard Toye, *The World Bank as a Knowledge Agency*, November 2005.

No. 10 Andrea Cornwall and Karen Brock, *Beyond Buzzwords: "Poverty Reduction", "Participation" and "Empowerment" in Development Policy*, November 2005.

No. 9 Norman Girvan, *The Search for Policy Autonomy in the South: Universalism, Social Learning and the Role of Regionalism*, October 2005.

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No. 7 John Quiggin, *Interpreting Globalization: Neoliberal and Internationalist Views of Changing Patterns of the Global Trade and Financial System*, October 2005.

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No. 5 Albert Berry, *Methodological and Data Challenges to Identifying the Impacts of Globalization and Liberalization on Inequality*, October 2005.

No. 4 Solon L. Barraclough, *In Quest of Sustainable Development*, September 2005.

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No. 1 Peter Utting and Ann Zammit, *Beyond Pragmatism: Appraising UN-Business Partnerships*, October 2006.

[14] **Gender Occasional Papers**

No. 15 Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi, *Beijing Plus 10: An Ambivalent Record on Gender Justice*, March 2006.

No. 14 Le Anh Tu Packard, *Gender Dimensions of Viet Nam's Comprehensive Macroeconomic and Structural Reform Policies*, February 2006.

No. 13 Onalenna Doo Selolwane, *Gendered Spaces in Party Politics in Southern Africa: Progress and Regress since Beijing 1995*, February 2006.

No. 12 Elissa Braunstein, *Foreign Direct Investment, Development and Gender Equity: A Review of Research and Policy*, January 2006.

No. 11 Keiko Yamanaka and Nicola Piper, *Feminized Migration in East and Southeast Asia: Policies, Actions and Empowerment*, December 2005.

No. 10 Binaifer Nowrojee, *"Your Justice Is Too Slow": Will the ICTR Fail Rwanda's Rape Victims?*, November 2005.

No. 9 Gita Sen, *Neolibs, Neocons and Gender Justice: Lessons from Global Negotiations*, September 2005.

No. 8 Jo Beall, *Decentralizing Government and Centralizing Gender in Southern Africa: Lessons from the South African Experience*, August 2005.

No. 7 Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, *For or Against Gender Equality? Evaluating the Post-Cold War "Rule of Law" Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa*, August 2005.

No. 6 Monica Boyd and Deanna Pikkov, *Gendering Migration, Livelihood and Entitlements: Migrant Women in Canada and the United States*, July 2005.

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No. 4 Deniz Kandiyoti, *The Politics of Gender and Reconstruction in Afghanistan*, February 2005.

No. 3 Éva Fodor, *Women at Work: The Status of Women in the Labour Markets of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland*, February 2005.

No. 2 Ching Kwan Lee, *Livelihood Struggles and Market Reform: (Un)making Chinese Labour after State Socialism*, February 2005.

No. 1 Carmen Diana Deere, *The Feminization of Agriculture? Economic Restructuring in Rural Latin America*, February 2005.

[15] **Reports**

UNRISD, *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*, 2005.

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UNRISD, *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* (Arabic edition), 2006.

[16] **Research and Policy Briefs**

No. 6 *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement*, December 2006.

No. 5 *Transformative Social Policy: Lessons from UNRISD Research*, October 2006.

No. 4s *Reforma agraria e igualdad de género*, February 2006.

No. 4f *Réformes foncières et égalité des sexes*, February 2006.

No. 4 *Land Tenure Reform and Gender Equality*, December 2005.

No. 3f *Politiques de technocrates et contrôle démocratique*, May 2005.

No. 3s *Formulación tecnocrática de las políticas y rendición de cuentas en regímenes democráticos*, May 2005.

No. 2f *Le développement social et la "révolution de l'information"*, May 2005.

No. 2s *El desarollo social y la "revolución de la información"*, May 2005.

No. 1f *Responsabilité sociale et encadrement juridique des sociétés commerciales*, April 2005.

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[17] *Conference News*

No. 16 *Ethnic Inequalities and Public Sector Governance* (Report of the International Conference organized by UNRISD, the United Nations Development Programme, Latvia and the Latvian Ministry of Integration, 25-27 March 2004, Riga), 2006.

No. 15 *Understanding Informational Developments: A Reflection on Key Research Issues* (Report of the UNRISD Workshop, 26-27 September 2003, Geneva), 2005.

[18] *UNRISD News*, No. 27, March 2005; *UNRISD Infos*, No. 27, March 2005; *UNRISD Informa*, No. 27, March 2005.